

MISSOURI JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

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Pirates!

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MISSOURI JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

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President's Message

*By
Phil Stangler*

Welcome to the 49th Annual Coin Show of the Missouri Numismatic Society, MNS.

Change is sweeping the nation, and change has arrived at the MNS. In addition to a new President we also have a new Vice-President, Recording Secretary and five new Directors. Our challenge is to continue the success of our predecessors. I believe we are up to this challenge.

One thing we have changed is the Show's name. In prior years we have called it a Festival. Now it is a Show. Of course, no matter what name is used, the purpose remains the same: providing the coin collecting community around St. Louis with access to the finest selection of numismatic items possible.

We have added a Boy Scout Merit Badge Seminar to allow Boy Scouts to obtain the Coin Collecting Merit Badge. Norm Bowers has arranged with the St. Louis Area Council to promote this idea. Patty Finner, of the ANA and Central States, has agreed to be here to help conduct the seminar. I would like to thank Patty as well as Jim Moores for the assistance in both time and material that the Central States has made to make sure that this is the finest Boy Scout Merit Badge Seminar around. We hope to have upwards of 300 Boy Scouts participate.

This year we are combining our monthly meeting with the Show. We will hold our July meeting on Thursday, after the Show is over for the day. We hope this allows non-members to attend and see how much fun the MNS is. We also are having a special guest speaker, Colonel Steven Ellsworth of the Butternut Company. Colonel Ellsworth will be speaking about numismatic security. We hope combining the meeting with the Show becomes a feature at all our future shows.

Returning to the Show is an auction by Scotsman Auction Company. Scheduling conflicts prevented it from being at last years show. Hopefully you will be able to find at the auction those items you could not find anywhere else.

One thing that did not change was the fantastic effort by Dave Frank, our bourse chairman. Dave continues to attract only the finest dealers to the Show as well as coordinate everything that makes the Show work. So thanks to Dave and the other MNS officers, Board of Directors, and members for making the Show the success it is.

Chris Sutter is our Journal editor. He is the one who pulls together the articles that we all enjoy. I wish to thank Chris and all those who submitted articles.

Another thing that makes our Show special from most other large shows is that all the work is done by volunteers. We do not pay anyone to run our Show. In fact all of the work in the MNS is donated by our members. They make the club what it is today.


Thanks for attending our Show. I want to invite all of you to attend a future MNS meeting. Please see the last page of the Journal for a list of meeting times and the topic of numismatic interest that will be covered.

Pirates of the Caribbean

By
Kathy Skelton


Pirates in the Caribbean flourished from the 1630's through the 1730's and ranged from the South-Eastern coast of the U.S. to South America, including the Gulf of Mexico and Central America. Popular gathering places were Havana, New Orleans, Jamaica, and the Carolina's, just to name a few.

Piet Heyn



Piet Heyn was born November 25, 1577 in Delfshaven (now part of Rotterdam, Netherlands); he was the son of a captain. To the Dutch he was a privateer, to the Spanish, he was a pirate. In his 20's, Piet was captured by the Spanish and was made a galley slave. Eventually he was freed in a prisoner exchange. In 1607 he joined the Dutch East India Company and left for Asia, returning 5 years later with the rank of captain. He sailed for Cuba and proceeded to terrorize the Spanish Main. Piet made several raids on Brazil, Panama, and Mexico, and would rendezvous in Havana around the Bay of Matanzas. In 1628 Piet was in command of a fleet of 30 ships as he attacked the Spanish around Havana. With a booty of 15 captured ships (the rest of the ships were burned in the Havana harbor), and over 34 tons of silver, Heyn returned to the Netherlands as a hero. In March 1629, Heyn received command of the Dutch Navy – he was the first admiral who was not of nobility. On June 18, 1629, Heyn was mortally wounded in a battle with pirates from Dunkirk and Ostend (under Spanish commission).

Sir Henry Morgan



Sir Henry Morgan was considered “The King of All Pirates”. Henry Morgan was born around 1635 in Llanrhymny, Glamorgan (Wales). To the English he was a successful commander-in-chief of all the ships of war based in Port Royal, Jamaica. To the Spanish he was a pirate to be feared. In 1667 Admiral Morgan took Spanish prisoners to Cuba and then proceeded to attack Portobelo, Panama. He ravaged the coasts of Cuba, and then captured the island of Santa Catalina from the Spanish

on December 15, 1670. On January 18, 1671 he massacred thousands of innocent people in Panama, using nuns and priests as shields; he burned everything to the ground and looted over £100,000 in booty - he didn't know there was a treaty between England and Spain. After proving he didn't know about the treaty, he was knighted in 1674 and returned to Jamaica in 1681 as Lt. Governor. In 1683 Morgan was suspended from his position and fell out of favor with the king. Morgan died on August 25, 1688 and was buried in Palisadoes Cemetery, Jamaica, which sank into the sea after the 1692 earthquake. In 1974 Jamaica issued a \$10 silver proof commemorative coin when Sir Henry Morgan was their Lieutenant Governor.

Anne Bonney

Our first lady of piracy is Anne Bonney who was born around 1698 in County Cork, Ireland to an attorney who had an affair with his maid, Mary Peg Brennan. They married and moved to Charleston, SC where he bought a plantation and greatly increased his wealth. At 16, Anne married a sailor/pirate named James Bonney. Her father disowned her. The newlyweds moved to New Providence on Nassau, where James became an informant for Governor Woodes Rogers. Anne met a pirate named "Calico" Jack Rackham and they had an affair. James refused a divorce, so Anne and Jack eloped. Anne dressed as a man and took part in combats, gaining respect from her fellow pirates. When Anne became pregnant, Jack took her to Cuba for the birth. The baby died. Returning to the pirate's life, they eventually captured a ship with a crewmate who was later discovered to be a woman – Mary Read. Both women became pregnant around the same time, but on October 20, 1720, Rackham's ship was captured by Capt. Jonathan Barnet. The entire crew was hung except for the two women. There is no record of Anne's release or execution. This has led to speculation that her father ransomed her and returned to Charleston, where she gave birth to his grandchild. According to The Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, on December 21, 1721 a woman name Anne Bonney married a local man, Joseph Burleigh and had 8 children. She died in SC on April 25, 1782.



Mary Read

Our second famous female pirate is Mary Read. Born around 1690 in London, Mary's father was a sea captain who died before she was born. When her older brother died, Mary's mother disguised her as a boy so she could keep receiving money from the paternal grandmother. Through her



teen years, Mary kept her disguise as a boy and joined the British military. She fell in love with a fellow sailor, and the two opened an inn called “The Three Horseshoes” near Castle Breda. She lived as a woman until her husband’s tragic death. Dressed in his clothes, she rejoined the military, but lost interest. She quit and boarded a ship for the West Indies. The ship was attacked and captured by pirates “Calico” Jack Rackham and Anne Bonney. Mary was recruited to the crew as a man; she became friends with Anne who kept her secret. Mary fell in love with a fellow crew mate who had a quarrel with a more experienced pirate and was challenged to a duel. Mary started a fight with the older pirate and challenged him to a duel that was to take place before her lover’s fight. Mary won her battle by opening her shirt – the pirate was so surprised that he hesitated, and Mary was able to kill him. In October 1720, pirate hunter Capt. Barnet captured Rackham & crew on behalf of the governor of Jamaica. Rather than being immediately hanged, Mary’s sentence was postponed, due to her pregnancy. Early in 1721, Mary died in prison giving birth to her child. Records do not show what became of the child.

Captain Kidd

Captain Kidd was born around 1645 in Belfast, Ireland; his father was a minister for the Church of Scotland. When William was 5 years old, his father died and William was moved to the New York colony. Growing up, he made friends among the prominent citizens, including 3 governors. He found employment as an English Privateer and was very successful with his raids against the French in the Atlantic and Caribbean West Indies. During the War of Grand Alliance, Kidd captured an enemy and was awarded £150 for successful raids in the Caribbean. Unfortunately, another pirate stole Kidd’s ship while William was ashore in Antigua.



On December 11, 1695, the governor of the New York colony asked Kidd to attack Tomas Tew, John Ireland, and others who associated with pirates, along with enemy French ships. This request established Kidd’s reputation as a pirate. Unfortunately, a great deal of the booty belonged to the powerful British East India Company. Kidd was captured, chained and taken to England where he was sentenced to death – and a terrible death it was – on May 21, 1701 Kidd was to be hung, but twice the hangman’s rope broke. Finally on the 3rd try the rope held. Kidd’s body was dipped in tar and hung along the Thames River.

Edward Teach - Black Beard

Edward Teach was the famous pirate known as Black Beard. Edward served on an English ship in Queen Anne's war, privateering in the Spanish West Indies. After Britain withdrew from the war in 1713, Teach, like many others, turned to piracy. Blackbeard won many battles and booty, and

received his nickname from his long flowing beard, which when fighting, he was known to light hemp and candles and put them into his beard to distract his enemies. Blackbeard captured over 45 ships during his career, but even as a fierce fighter, there is no record of his killing anyone. As a captain of Queen



Anne's Revenge (QAR), he battled and plundered from the coast of the Carolina's to the Bahamas. In May 1718, he blockaded the harbor of Charleston, SC with the QAR and 3 other vessels. He looted ships coming and going, and would hold prominent citizens hostage until he received either ransom or medicine. While in a drunken state, he ran his ships aground near Beaufort Inlet, NC. He stripped them and gave part of the booty to the governor of NC where he received a pardon under the Royal Act of Grace. He sailed his sloop Adventure to Ocracoke Inlet, NC. In November 1718 Lt. Robert Maynard was offered £100 for Blackbeard's head. After a bloody fight on November 21, 1718, all of Teach's crew was dead, and Maynard decapitated Blackbeard and hung his head as a trophy on the bowsprit. Later, Teach's head hung from a pike in Bath, the then capitol of NC. The long lost QAR was found in 1996 and is currently being excavated. As of April 2009, cleaning of the artifacts is still in progress.

Jean Lafitte

Jean Lafitte was born January 24, 1776 in either Bayonne or Bordeaux, France. Jean was a known pirate and spy. Jean and his brother Pierre made their 'Kingdom' of operations in Barataria Bay, Louisiana, near New Orleans after the Louisiana Purchase of 1803. Pierre handled the business end of operations, frequenting the French Quarter. Jean was

the 'hands on' type and would raid Spanish, British and American ships. Jean was a friend of both Andrew Jackson and Napoleon Bonaparte. Lafitte is credited for helping defend Louisiana from the British in the War of 1812, and for helping Andrew Jackson during the Battle of New Orleans in 1815. In 1817 the Lafitte's were run out of New Orleans where they settled in Galveston, TX; however, in 1821/22, they were run out of



town, but before they left, the brothers burned the settlement to the ground after taking all the treasure.

Pirates on Coins

In 1995 Cuba depicted 6 Pirates of the Caribbean on 3 denominations – 1, 10, and 50 pesos. Metals used were copper, silver, gold, and bronze. There was a limited mintage of 25,000 each.



In 2009 the 4th smallest country in the world minted a collection of pirates of the Caribbean. Tuvalu was formerly known as Ellice Island (a Polynesian island between Hawaii & Australia). No more than 1,500 of each coin were minted.

The word doubloon in Spanish means double. Types of gold doubloons were minted in Spain, Mexico, Peru, and Nueva, Granada. Their value was 2 ducats, or 32 reales. In Europe the doubloon was a model for other gold coins including the French Louis d'or, the Italian doppia, the Swiss dulone, and Northern Germany's pistole.

A different type of doubloon – still double sided, are colorful aluminum coin-like objects are thrown during our present day Mardi Gras celebration. They have the krewe's insignia on the reverse, and the parade's theme on the obverse. This type of coin was first introduced by the Krewe of Rex in 1960 and created by New Orleans artist H. Alvin Sharpe.

Elongated coins can be categorized as exnumia. The first elongated coins in the US were created at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, IL held in 1893.

Geocaching (pronounced geo cashing) is a fun GPS Stash Hunt game. Geo is for Geography, and caching is a term by campers & hikers for concealing and preserving provisions. Different clubs and groups share coordinates and the hunt begins. The GPS can get you within several feet of a cache, but finding the treasure may be quite a challenge. Once found, a cache may provide a variety of rewards. All that is asked is that the visitors leave something in the cache for the next person.

El Cazador

The Wreck That Changed the World – The El Cazador: In 1762 Spain received Louisiana (which ran from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico) from France as a result of the Seven Year War.



In 1783, Spain was in an economic crisis that threatened control of Louisiana. In an effort to regain control of their territory, King Carlos III struck over 450,000 pesos of silver reales at the Mexico City Mint and ordered his most powerful warship, The El Cazador, to carry the coins to New Orleans on January 11, 1784. The ship mysteriously vanished (pirates? hurricane?) leaving no survivors or clues. Financially crippled,

Spain sold Louisiana to France's Napoleon Bonaparte. 3 years later Napoleon sold the Louisiana Territory to the U.S. for 3¢ an acre. This act doubled the size of the U.S. In 1993 Capt. Jerry Murphy aboard his boat 'The Mistake', was trawling for fish south of Louisiana. He discovered a fortune in silver shipwrecked coins and found the lost El Cazador. This ½ reale is approximately 16.5 mm in diameter and was used the common people. On the obverse is the profile of King Carlos III of Spain. On the reverse is the Spanish Royal Crown above the Coat-of-Arms flanked by columns wrapped in banners.

Ships

Pirate ships were any the pirates could capture. Pirate captains could make any alterations they wanted to (unlike military regulations), as they were limited only by money, manpower and ingenuity.



Sloops, as opposed to the 3 masted man-o-wars, were popular good starting vessels for pirates. Most sloops of the time were good for hauling cargo over a short distance. Pirates usually worked their way up to bigger and better vessels. A lucky pirate captain may have commanded a Cromster, which looks like a small galleon. A Cromster was a merchant ship, relatively fast,

but not as maneuverable as a sloop. It had at least twice the firepower, possibly 3-4 times the crew, and could hold more loot. The prize would be the Spanish Galleon – it served the dual purpose of being both a man-o-war and a treasure/merchant ship. It typically carried 36 guns mounted on each side of the ship and had 3-4 masts. The short keel, high side, and even higher stern (poop deck) made the galleon pitch and roll more easily than the other ships; however, the galleon was sleek and faster than many of her predecessors. Pirates invoke both fun for the imagination and fear. What was a privateer to one, was a pirate to another. What treasures still lie at the bottom of Davy Jones' locker?

St Louis Coin Dealers

By
C. Joseph Sutter

The Saint Louis area is fortunate to have many locations that allow the public to buy and sell numismatic material. As a service to those reading this Journal, these stores have been identified and located.

The locations identified here were determined based on MNS records, the yellow pages and word of mouth. It is hoped that all local stores have been found. However, this is not a scientific study. There maybe additional locations that are not identified.

Due to difficult economic conditions there are many places that will gladly buy rare coins as well as gold and silver items. Most jewelry stores fit into this category. Stores which give the public funds based on collateral presented in the form of a loan and then keep the items to resale if the loan is not repaid also will buy precious metals. Since neither of these businesses is mainly concerned with numismatic items, they were omitted from this survey.

There are sixteen stores that were considered coin dealers. While they may differ in size and in offerings, they all fit this basic definition: they offered numismatic material clearly separated from all other items, they sold numismatic literature and the staff was knowledgeable in discussing coins other than just from a bullion perspective.

Some of these shops also sold other items. Foremost among these were jewelry. Others offered antiques or stamps. However, when you walked through the shop you had the feeling that you were in a coin shop.

Following are the locations separated by geographic area:

North:

Berkeley Stamps and Things 8567 Airport Road, 63134

Rare Coin Galleries 440 Saint Francois, 63031

Central:

Antique Money Company 7435 Watson Road (inside Kenrick
Antique Mall), 63119

Clayton Rare Coins 8025 Forsyth Blvd, 63105

Coin Shop 4704 Shrewsbury Ave, 63119

Crestwood Coin and Jewelry 10021 Watson Road, 63126

Dianna's Vault Inc 9321 Midland Blvd, 63114

Midwest Money Co 5901 Hampton Ave, 63109

Missouri Coin Co	11742 Manchester Road, 63131
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Scotsman Coin and Jewelry	11262 Olive Blvd, 63141
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South:

R and R Coins	1120 Lemay Ferry Road, 63125
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South County Coin and Jewelry	3325 Lemay Ferry Road, 63125
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St. Charles:

Maison River	603 South Main Street, 63301
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Smith Jewelry and Coins	4213 South Old Highway 94, 63304
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Star Coin and Stamp	500 South Fifth Street, 63301
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Illinois

Eagle Coin and Stamp Co	523 West Highway 50, 62269
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The Saint Louis area is also fortunate to have two auction houses:

Regency Superior	229 North Euclid Ave, 63108
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Scotsman Auction Co	11262 Olive Blvd, 63141
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There are other locations that are concerned with the buying and selling of numismatic items. Some of these can be found in yellow pages. However, since it can not be determined if these locations are home addresses, for security reason they will not be identified.

Business run out of Post Office or UPS Boxes will also not be identified. The objective of this study was to allow the reader to travel to the location and meet with the business personnel. This is not possible to do at a Post Office Box.

There are two businesses that do not fit into the above categories. The first is conducted in a non-home location, however it does not maintain a coin related inventory. It is:

Jeff Kelley Collectables	1435 South 18th Suite 150, 63104
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The other is Talisman World Coin, Medals. The location is not open to the public, however it is shared by the Canadian, French and Polish Mints.

The purpose of this article is to provide locations for the reader to pursue in order to locate a coin dealer. It is not intended to critique the coin dealers or to recommend one over another. Each location was visited to ensure that the business was open and offered numismatic related items. Hopefully you will visit all of the shops and then decide for yourself which ones you will continue to visit.

3 Cent Fractional Currency

Smallest US Fractional Currency

By
Phil Stangler

Fractional Currency was an evolution of money during the time of the Civil War when coinage was scarce and the use of postage stamps for trade was common practice. Postage stamps were too small and therefore not practical to use, and coinage was scarce due to the war. Many people hoarded coinage and enough could not be produced. Fractional Currency was issued between 1862 and 1876.

The 3 cent third issue fractional notes are not only the smallest U.S. Government notes ever issued (39mm x 64mm), but are the only third issue notes without any signatures, printed or signed. The 3 cent notes were printed for just three months, from January 23rd through April 5th 1865. Printing stopped because of the Congressional Act of March 3rd 1865, which abolished the denomination in paper and authorized the coinage of the 3 cent nickel piece to redeem these notes. Some 20,064,130 notes were printed. 17,056,014 were redeemed, which left only 3,008,116 outstanding as of the Treasury Department report of 1884.

The 3 Cent Note has the picture of George Washington on it and only two issues were made, FR1226 and FR1227.



FR1226



FR1227



Reverse

The FR1226 has a light background ("Light Curtain") around the portrait and the FR1227 has a dark background ("Dark Curtain"). The FR1226 was made from 33 different plates, while the FR1227 only had 7 different plates.

Full sheets of 25 notes are rare. There are maybe 20 sheets known of the 226 in all grades. There are just 3 sheets of the FR1227 known!

Another minor variety is the “No Pearls” FR1226. The “Pearls” are the tiny circles beneath the small diamond below the bottom center of Washington’s portrait. These “Pearls” are missing only on plate numbers 32 and 35. “No Pearls” also exists for the FR1227 with less than 20 known of them. Keep a look out for the missing “Pearls”, and you might discover a GEM.

A Digital Microscope was used to examine a 3 Cent Note, so that a good picture of the “Pearls” could be produced. The digital microscope yielded amazing results and as you look at the picture, hopefully you will agree.



As can be seen, the diamond and the tiny circles are clearly visible. The actual reason for the “Pearls” vs. “No Pearls” has been debated. Some speculate that it was for anti counterfeiting of the 3 Cent Notes, but others argue that it was just part of the design. Research has concluded that no known 3 Cent counterfeit notes have yet been discovered.

Specimen 3 Cent Notes

Wide Margin Specimens exist for both the FR1226 and the FR1227, with the FR1226spwmf having only 3 known.



Front



Back

Both specimens were used for the Shields, so many were cut down to make the Narrow Margin Specimens. Many Narrow Margin Specimens exist because imperfections in the Wide Margins were trimmed and therefore created the Narrow Margins. According to the 1867 Treasurer's Report for the 273 Senate

Committee 40th Congress 3rd session, there were 21,000 Specimens made (this includes the fronts and backs). So if you figure that more than 10,000 specimens were used for the Fractional Currency Shields (exact counts are not known of Shields, but 3,263 were sold and the rest destroyed), that cuts the number of remaining specimens in half. This is an extremely RARE opportunity for a collector to obtain something very scarce at a low price. Keep your eye out for Wide Margin Specimens (who knows, you could find the 4th FR1226spwmf).

*Thanks to Rob Kravits – author of the book “A Collector’s Guide to Postage & Fractional Currency” for helping with the research
Visit Rob on the web at www.robsfractional.com to purchase his book.*

Phil Stangler is a dealer in Florissant Missouri and is also the President of the Missouri Numismatic Society.

MNS 50 YEARS AGO

By

Jim Moores

MNS Life Member 328

The MNS thin cardboard paper bulletin cover is dated September 1959. These covers were of different colors for each month in the club year – the one shown is forest green. The paper monthly bulletin, prepared on a mimeograph machine, was stapled inside this cardboard mailing cover.

Of note in this monthly bulletin was the Speaker for the Evening. It was reported that “Eric Newman has returned from abroad recently, and will talk on numismatics as seen and followed in Russia and other foreign countries. Those of you who have heard Mr. Newman speak will know what to expect and those of you who haven’t – well come on down and listen.”

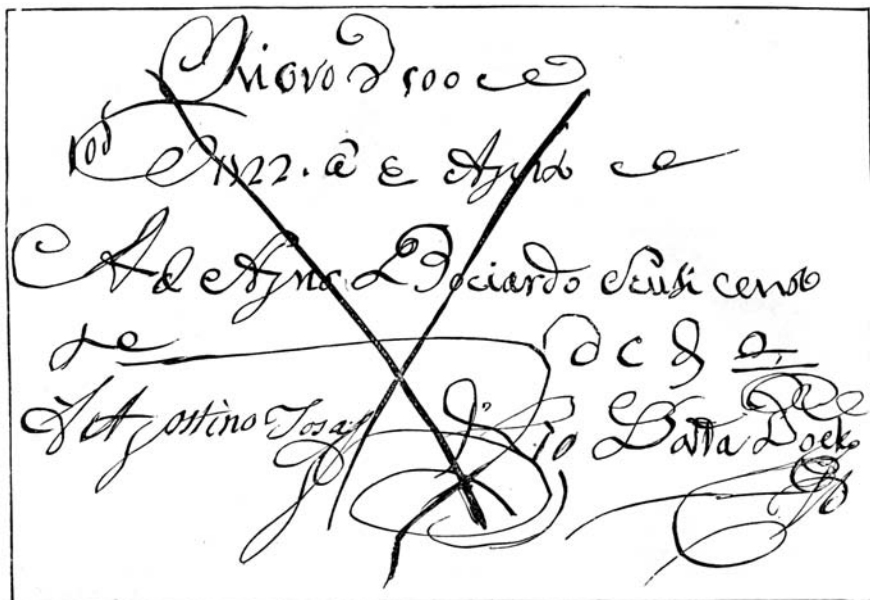
The bulletin also noted that “Refreshments (coffee, fresh doughnuts, & assorted cookies) will be served immediately after the conclusion of the auction, which you may enjoy after a final trip thru bourse row or while awaiting your auction returns.”

Our thanks to Eric Newman for sharing this bulletin with the Missouri Numismatic Society.



The Bank of St. George, Genoa

By
O.M. Spencer



BANK-BILL OF 1522.

The Bank of St. George was a political anomaly – a monetary phenomenon – that for four hundred years was the marvel of European finance. A body corporate, distinct from and independent of the civil authorities, having its own separate laws, officers, and administration; it afforded the rare spectacle of a sovereignty within a sovereignty – a strange and ingenious politico-financial contrivance, which excited at once the wonder and admiration of European capitalists and political economists.

Founded upon an abstraction, with a national debt for its capital, and a bankrupt treasury as a sinking fund, with no other security then the faith of the republic and the integrity of its directors, its shares, nevertheless, commanded a premium, and its bills were preferred to coin. Gradually absorbing first the revenues, and then the colonial possessions of the state, it had the custom-house for an auxiliary, extensive colonies as collaterals, with the wealth of the Levant and the Indies as a reserve fund. Foreign capitalists became its depositors, sovereign princes its creditors, moribund millionaires remembered it munificently in their legacies, while fire, plague, and pestilence, by diminishing its liabilities, augmented its resources.

It was not, then, simply a banking-house, exercising the ordinary functions of a bank of deposit, exchange, and circulation. It coined money, constructed dock-yards, improved harbors, built bonded warehouses, monasteries, churches, public bake-shops, and ducal palaces. It erected fortifications and manned them, it acquired provinces and governed them. It was a savings-bank, a sinking fund, a revenue office, and, as the prototype of the East India Company, a politico-commercial oligarchy, that "made war like merchants, and engaged in commerce like sultans."

The bank treasury, or vault, was called sacristy, as expressive of the religious care with which it should ever be guarded from fraud and violence.

On the establishment of St. George the rate of interest was fixed at seven per cent., which certainly was not excessive, when we consider that the minimum rate at that time in Europe was ten per cent., and that Jews, who demanded twenty, with the addition, it may be, of Shylock's "merry bond," were invested with special privileges, and hailed as deliverers from more extortionate exactions of native usurers. As the interest, however, partook more or less of the nature of dividends, depending upon the receipts of the public revenues, which varied with the increase or decline of commerce and trade, it sometimes did not exceed five percent, upon the original value, or two and a half per cent, upon the market value of the compere, or capital stock

The bills of the bank, which were first issued in the early part of the sixteenth century, were written upon thick, heavy paper, with the date, denomination, and name of the creditor, and then countersigned by the notary. When canceled a corner of the bill was clipped off, or transverse lines, in the form of a cross, were simply drawn across it face with a pen. No bill entered into circulation without its equivalent in gold in the vaults, and was paid in coin on presentation at the counter. Such was probably the origin of paper-money, and such were the simple expedients adopted to prevent counterfeiting and fraud before chemistry and bad faith had made such wonderful progress.

As the independence of St. George of governmental control was guaranteed by the constitution, the relations of the bank to the republic being defined and adjusted by the most formal decrees, the government could not interfere in its most solemn compacts, destroying its own political constitution, and thereby destroying itself.

Among other privileges and guarantees, the government pledged itself not to create any new imposts, nor to augment any of those already existing to the prejudice of those assigned to the bank.

The protectors were invested with civil and criminal jurisdiction, the former in all cases whatsoever that appertained to their office, the latter in all such as related to frauds upon the revenue, or maladministration on the part of the officers of the bank.

A safe-conduct accorded by the government was not valid in the case of a debtor of St. George.

The shares of the bank were not transferable without the consent of the holder, or by way of inheritance, dowry, or bequest, not even by virtue of a decree of the highest courts.

Its bill were a legal tender.

It had exclusive jurisdiction over delinquent debtors, without formality of trial or right of appeal.

Its officers were exempted from holding office, even such as no citizen could refuse under penalty of heavy censure and pecuniary fine.

The year 1797 was fatal to St. George as well as to the republic. Its privileges were abolished, as incompatible with the sovereignty of the people. The duties and excises so long under its control were restored to the government. Its bills, once preferred to gold, were worth but little more than the paper upon which they were stamped. The discovery of the Cape of Good Hope had transferred to England the commercial supremacy of Europe, and the commerce of Genoa was but the shadow of its former greatness.

Editors note: the Bank of St George existed from 1407 – 1805. It is considered the second bank to be established in Europe, the first being founded in Barcelona in 1401. As mentioned in the article it was extremely powerfully as a political body and at one time was given control of numerous Genoa possessions such as Corsica. Important figures in European history such as Ferdinand and Isabella and Christopher Columbus were account holders. Charles V was a debtor.

One reason 1797 was fatal to Genoa was that France, under General Napoleon Bonaparte, conquered it. 1805 was also important since that was the year Genoa was annexed by the French Empire. After Napoleon's fall Genoa was given to the Kingdom of Sardinia.

Here's the news in Evansville, Indiana on Friday July 28, 1876:

COINAGE OF TRADE DOLLARS STOPPED

The Secretary of the treasury has stopped the coinage of trade dollars at the Philadelphia and Carson City Mints, and orders the San Francisco Mint to coin only a sufficient amount to meet the actual export. The Mints will be run to their full capacity on subsidiary coin and the necessary gold coinage.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE MEETING

(Editors note: try to follow this one closely!)

The Committee of Conference on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill held a meeting to-day, and successively voted down a number of propositions suggested as a basis of compromise.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

The Committee on Banking and Currency again failed to vote on the currency question to-day, Cox being absent on account of sickness.

BASEBALL NEWS

Chicago: The Chicagos defeated the Cincinnati to-day by a score of 17 to 3.

Boston: Boston 18 Mutuals 6

St. Louis: The Browns were again beaten by the Louisvilles to-day by a score of 4 to 2.

Reprinted from The Journal, Evansville Indiana, Friday, July 28, 1876

There is a Story in here Somewhere ...

The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine was published monthly by the Hewitt Brothers. This author was able to obtain 5 issues from 1959. The first is dated March 20, 1959. It is volume 25, number 3, indicating that the magazine was started in 1935.

In 1959 the magazine was basically an advertising tool. It was around 250 pages; at least half of these were advertisements. It is enjoyable to see ads from dealers who are still prominent today: Empire Coins Co., Inc (Q. David Bowers) as well as those from the past who helped make the hobby what it is today: B. Max Mehl, Bebees and Art Kelley.

Each issue featured several pages on Coin Club news, however no news was found of the MNS. There was a large section on club meetings. Here the MNS is mentioned as meeting on the 2nd Monday at 8:00PM in the Hotel Roosevelt. It stated there were 155 active members.

There also were several well written articles on coins and medals. For example, the July issue had Charles Lipsky's article on "Provisional Sales tax Tokens of Illinois" and the June issues contained Joseph Coffin's "The Beginning of a Papal Coin Collection".

There was a reoccurring item that caught the eye. There must be a story here somewhere:

... March 1959 Walter M. McDonald offers uncirculated Nickels and Dimes. His address is the American Legion Hospital in Battle Creek Michigan.

... June 1959 Walter runs basically the same ad as in March. This time he offers commentary saying he is a patient not an employee at the hospital. He also says that his brother, Keith, has been taking over his business and that customers should send their orders to his brother's address. Checks should be made out to his brother.

... September 1959 No ad.

... October 1959 Keith MacDonald writes an article "In Memoriam". Walter spent 13 years in the American Legion Hospital. He spent 5 years (3½ overseas) in the Army's Thunderbird Division (the 45th) seeing action in North Africa, Sicily, Italy, Southern France and Germany. He received 13 decorations, including the Purple Heart. He passed away August 23rd. Editors note: since this was written in 1959 and 1959 minus 13 is 1946, it seems Walter was injured in WWII and spent the rest of his life in the hospital. It is also curious that Walter and his brother spelled their last name differently.

New Challenges

For this year's new challenges I met with Mike Pfefferkorn. Mike was the previous editor of the Journal and we consult often on new articles that may find a home there.

Mike suggested the idea of defining your own collection. There are no rules when defining the boundaries of a collection. No-one can say what is in or should be left out of a collection.

One collection Mike is considering for his son is a "Great Depression" collection. His son is looking into what caused the "Great Depression" and is attempting to learn all he can about the subject. Since Mike is a coin collector and a numismatic researcher he came up the idea of assembling all the coins that were used during this timeframe. He also plans to add post cards and tokens since that is what defines a "Great Depression" collection to him.

Why not follow Mike's example and create a collection that has meaning only to you? Maybe you can collect quarters of important dates to you. You might obtain a quarter from the year you were born, the year you graduated from high school and the year you were married. Maybe the military played a part in your life. If, so the year you enlisted, or were drafted, and the year you made general could be commemorated.

There are examples of this type of collections that may have started out as one person's idea of a unique collection and went on to appeal to large groups. For example: the idea of collecting the first year of issue of a coin and the idea of type collecting.

Have fun with the hobby. Do not let someone else decide what you must collect. Collect how you want to collect. And when you finish your collection, why display at next year's MNS Coin Show?

Bookmarks

By
Guy Coffee

Below is a list of current books worth considering to check out from your local library or to even consider purchasing for your personal library.

America's Money – America's Story by Richard Doty. Atlanta, GA : Whitman Pub., ©2008. 216 pp. (ISBN 9870794822576; \$26.95; ANA Library Cat. No. GA40.D6 2008). Author is the Smithsonian Institution's Curator of Numismatics.

America's State Quarters: the definitive guidebook to collecting state quarters by David L. Ganz. 2d ed. NY : House of Collectibles. ©2008. 252 pp. (ISBN 9780375722592; \$12.95; ANA Library Cat. No. GA50.G3n). From 1993 to 1996 Mr. Ganz served as a member of the Citizens Commemorative coin Advisory Committee.

The Authoritative Reference on Commemorative Coins, 1892-1954 by Kevin Flynn.

Roswell, GA : Kyle Vick, ©2009. 360 pp. (\$39.95). Primary objective of this book is to present a detailed historical account surrounding the images used on commemorative coins.

The Authoritative Reference on Lincoln Cents by John Wexler and Kevin Flynn. 1st ed. Rancocas, NJ : KCK Pr., ©1996.

The Complete Guide to Lincoln Cents by David W. Lange. Irvine, CA : Zyrys Pr., ©2005. 364 pp. (ISBN 0974237132; \$37.95)

A Guide Book of Lincoln Cents: history, rarity, values, grading, varieties by Q. David Bowers. Atlanta, GA : Whitman Pub., ©2008. 304 pp. (ISBN 079720568; \$19.95)

A Guide Book of Peace Dollars: history, rarity, grading, values, varieties by Roger W. Burdette with Barry Lovvorn, and valuations editor Lawrence R. Stack. The Official Red Book Series and the Bowers series. Atlanta, GA: Whitman Publishing, ©2008. 288 pp. (ISBN 244067346; \$19.95)

The Instant Coin Collector; everything to need to know to get started now by Arlyn Sieber. Kraus Pubns. Inc., ©2009. (ISBN 98670896898059; \$13.49)

Kansas Paper Money: an illustrated history 1854-1935 by Steve Whitfield and edited by Fred L. Reed. 268 pp. Jefferson, NC : McFarland & Co., ©2009. 258 pp. (ISBN 9780786441327; \$49.95)

World's Greatest Mint Errors by Mike Byers and edited by Jeff Ambio. Irvine, CA : Zyrys Pr., ©2009. 232 pp. (ISBN 9781933990026; \$27.70)
First published book on mint errors that accurately lists retail values.

In Yankee Doodle's Pocket: the myth, magic and politics of money by Will Nipper. Conway, AR : Bowmanstone Pr., ©2009. 576 pp. (ISBN 97880981663807; \$58.95).

Mr. Coffee is a member of the Manhattan Coin Club and the American Numismatic Association (Member #313260). He can be reached at guycoffee@hotmail.com

*A Study, Catalogue and Checklist
of the
St. Patrick's Day Doubloons
Issued by
Pete Fountain's Half/Fast Walking Club
1970-2009*

by Michael G. Pfefferkorn

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INTRODUCTION

This catalogue follows the format and guidelines set down in Part I, which was published in the Missouri Journal of Numismatics in July, 2007. This work was designed to provide a basis of converting the terminology used by the collecting societies of Greater New Orleans to that used nation-wide by exnumia specialists and organizations. One portion of this catalogue uses an abbreviated listing system which can be used with a series of doubloons similar in diameter and weight.

Although New Orleans is best known for Mardi Gras, it is a year-round celebration of music and parades. Besides the Mardi Gras (Fat Tuesday) and St. Patrick's Day (March 17) parades in which Pete Fountain's Half/Fast Walking Club participates, festivities have been held for St. Joseph's Day (March 19), Independence Day (July 4) and Christmas (December 25). These celebrations show off New Orleans history (since 1718) and the many ethnic groups which created its heritage and original music.

Acknowledgements

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Bibliography

Crescent City Doubloon Traders New Orleans Mardi Gras Doubloon Swapper's Check List and Price Guide. (vars. editions) (referred to in the text as *CCDT Swapper's' Guide*)

Ledet, Jerry. *Doubloons Commemorative Medals*. Thibodaux, LA: Bayou Products Co., 1994.

Ledet, Joe. *Mardi Gras Doubloons Commemorative Medals*. Thibodaux, LA: Bayou Products Co., 2004.

Social Security Death Index (online public information via www.rootsweb.com)

PETE FOUNTAIN SPECIAL ISSUE DOUBLOONS (FIRST SERIES - ST. PATRICK'S DAY 1970, 1973-1983)

COMMENTARY: The St. Patrick's Day doubloons in this series are thin (15 gauge) and reeded except for the 1977 silver issue, the 1982 undated dual issue and one of the 1983 plain aluminum which have plain edges. Descriptions of the two silver types are incomplete.

1970 (1971 Mardi Gras Obverse)

Obv. PETE FOUNTAIN'S HALF/FAST WALKING CLUB / (young bust of Pete Fountain facing center holding a clarinet with **ONE / PICAYUNE 1.**) / NEW ORLEANS-MARDI GRAS

Rev. ***ST. PATRICK'S DAY*** (pipe over shillelagh over a faint shamrock) / MARCH 17, 1970

NOTE: The reverse is signed L.A.M.



obv. 1970 club logo



rev. 1970 theme design

Issue

SP-1970.01 AR .999 Silver

diameter: 38.13 mm. weight: ____ gm. - ____ troy oz.

edge: reeded

est. value ✓

\$ 50.00 ____

NOTE: The doubloon was not available for complete study. It has been reported that only 25 of these were minted.

SP-1970.02 AL: GRN-15 Green anodized aluminum

\$ 3.00 ____

diameter: 39.18 mm. weight: 4.6 gm.

NOTE: No doubloons were made for St. Patrick's Day in 1971 or 1972

1973 (1972-1973 Mardi Gras Obverse)

Obv. ... PETE FOUNTAIN'S HALF/FAST WALKING CLUB ... / (full figure of Pete Fountain standing facing 3/4 r. holding a clarinet to his right side **1961 1.** and **ONE / PICAYUNE r.**) / NEW ORLEANS-MARDI GRAS

Rev. • HAPPY ST. PATRICK'S DAY • / (harp over shamrocks) / • 1973 •



obv. 1973 club logo



rev. 1973 theme design

Issue

SP-1973.01 AL: GRN-15 Green anodized aluminum

diameter: 39.20 mm. weight: 4.7 gm.

est. value ✓

\$ 3.00 ____

1974 (1970 Mardi Gras Obverse)

Obv. • PETE FOUNTAIN'S HALF/FAST WALKING CLUB • / (comic bust of Pete Fountain facing front wearing Indian headdress holding a clarinet (left hand) and a cane (right hand) and a bare foot on each side with **ONE / PICAYUNE** at bottom - all in a double circle) / 19 **NEW ORLEANS-MARDI GRAS 61**

Rev. HAPPY ST. PATRICK'S DAY / three leaf shamrock / 1974



obv. 1974 club logo



rev. 1974 theme design

Issue

SP-1974.01 AL: GRN-15 Green anodized aluminum
diameter: 39.21 mm. weight: 4.8 gm.

est. value ✓

\$ 3.00 ____

1975 (1975 Mardi Gras Obverse and Reverse, Q.V.)

Obv. • PETE FOUNTAIN'S HALF/FAST WALKING CLUB • / (older, bald bust of Pete Fountain holding clarinet vertically 1 - 1961 to 1. and **ONE / PICAYUNE** below - all in an inner circle) **NEW ORLEANS-MARDI GRAS**

Rev. • SALUTING IRISH AMERICANS • / (Irishman with shilleleagh tipping his hat - all in a solid circle) / 1975 •• "THIS IS YOUR DAY" •• /75/



obv. 1975 club logo



rev. 1975 theme design

Issue

SP-1975.01 AL: GRN-15 Green anodized aluminum
diameter: 39.16 mm. weight: 4.6 gm.

est. value ✓

\$ 3.00 ____

1976 (1976, 1982 Mardi Gras Obverse)

Obv. •• PETE FOUNTAIN'S HALF/FAST WALKING CLUB •• / (smiling busts of Pete Fountain and his father - **EST. 1961** below / **ONE PICAYUNE** - all in an inner circle) **NEW ORLEANS-MARDI GRAS**

Rev. GOOD LUCK (over horseshoe) / **ST. PATRICK'S DAY** / four leaf clover / **1976**



obv. 1976 club logo



rev. 1976 theme design

Issue

SP-1976.01 AL: GRN-15 Green anodized aluminum
diameter: 39.18 mm. weight: 4.6 gm.

est. value ✓

\$ 3.00 ____

SP-1976.02 AL: BRI-15 plain non-anodized aluminum
diameter: 39.00 mm. weight: ____gm.

\$ 3.00 ____

1977 (1974-1975, 1977-1981, 1983 Mardi Gras Obverse)

Obv. •• PETE FOUNTAIN'S HALF/FAST WALKING CLUB •• / (older, bald bust of Pete Fountain holding clarinet vertically 1 - **1961** to 1. and **ONE / PICAYUNE** below - all in an inner circle) / **NEW ORLEANS-MARDI GRAS**

Rev. ERIN GO BRAGH / (19 - bust of bearded male facing 1. labeled O'Leo - 77) / **HAPPY ST. PATRICK'S DAY**



obv. 1977 club logo



rev. 1977 theme design

Issue

SP-1977.01 AR .999 Silver
diameter: 38.92 mm. weight: ____ gm. - ____ troy oz.
edge: plain

est. value ✓

\$ 50.00 ____

NOTE: This doubloon was not available for complete study. It has been reported that only 25 of these were minted. The portrait may be of W.L. "Wimpy" Courrege

SP-1977.02 AL: GRN-15 Green anodized aluminum
diameter: 39.22 mm. weight: 4.6 gm.

\$ 3.00 ____

SP-1977.03 AL: BRI-15 plain non-anodized aluminum
diameter: 39.00 mm. weight: ____gm.

\$ 3.00 ____

1978 (1974-1975, 1977-1981, 1983 Mardi Gras Obverse)

Obv. •• PETE FOUNTAIN'S HALF/FAST WALKING CLUB •• / (older, bald bust of Pete Fountain holding clarinet vertically 1 - **1961** to 1. and **ONE / PICAYUNE** below - all in an inner circle) / **NEW ORLEANS-MARDI GRAS**

Rev. ST. PATRICK'S DAY / (full figure of St. Patrick with bishop's mitre and staff, hand outstretched toward map of Ireland on r.; behind on l. shamrock and **MARCH / 17, 1978**)

NOTE: Color varieties exist and some pieces are noticeably convex (looking at the reverse).



obv. 1978 club logo



rev. 1978 theme design

Issue

SP-1978.01 AL: GRN-15 Green anodized aluminum
diameter: 39.21 mm. weight: 4.6 gm.

est. value ✓

\$ 3.00 ____

SP-1978.02 AL: BRI-15 plain non-anodized aluminum
diameter: 39.00 mm. weight: ____gm.

\$ 3.00 ____

1979 (1974-1975, 1977-1981, 1983 Mardi Gras Obverse)

Obv. •• PETE FOUNTAIN'S HALF/FAST WALKING CLUB •• / (older, bald bust of Pete Fountain holding clarinet vertically 1 - **1961** to 1. and **ONE / PICAYUNE** below - all in an inner circle) / **NEW ORLEANS-MARDI GRAS**

Rev. ST. PATRICK'S DAY / (written downward from 11:00 to 2:00 position) / (smiling leprechaun sitting on rock pointing to a rainbow descending into a pot of gold coins - shamrock 1. and below) / **March 17, 1979**



obv. 1979 club logo



rev. 1979 theme design

Issue

SP-1979.01 AL: GRN-15 Green anodized aluminum
diameter: 39.17 mm. weight: 4.7 gm.

est. value ✓

\$ 3.00 ____

SP-1979.02 AL: BRI-15 plain non-anodized aluminum
diameter: 39.00 mm. weight: ____gm.

\$ 3.00 ____

1980 (1974-1975, 1977-1981, 1983 Mardi Gras Obverse)

Obv. •• PETE FOUNTAIN'S HALF/FAST WALKING CLUB •• / (older, bald bust of Pete Fountain holding clarinet vertically 1 - **1961** to 1. and **ONE / PICAYUNE** below - all in an inner circle) / **NEW ORLEANS-MARDI GRAS**

Rev. ST. PATRICK'S DAY / (written downward from 11:00 to 2:00 position) / (smiling leprechaun sitting on rock pointing to a rainbow descending into a pot of gold coins - shamrock 1. and below) / **March 17, 1980**



obv. 1980 club logo



rev. 1980 theme design

Issue

SP-1980.01 AL: GRN-15 Green anodized aluminum
diameter: 39.25 mm. weight: 4.8 gm.

est. value ✓

\$ 3.00 ____

SP-1980.02 AL: BRI-15 plain non-anodized aluminum
diameter: 39.00 mm. weight: ____gm.

\$ 3.00 ____

NOTE: This doubloon was not available for study.

1981 (1974-1975, 1977-1981, 1983 Mardi Gras Obverse)

Obv. •• PETE FOUNTAIN'S HALF/FAST WALKING CLUB •• / (older, bald bust of Pete Fountain holding clarinet vertically 1 - **1961** to 1. and **ONE / PICAYUNE** below - all in an inner circle) / **NEW ORLEANS-MARDI GRAS**

Rev. ST. PATRICK'S DAY / (full figure of St. Patrick with bishop's mitre and staff, hand outstretched toward map of Ireland on r.; behind 1. shamrock and **MARCH / 17, 1981** (date on raised block)



obv. 1981 club logo



rev. 1981 theme design

Issue

SP-1981.01 AL: GRN-15 Green anodized aluminum
diameter: 39.25 mm. weight: 5.1 gm.

est. value ✓

\$ 3.00 ____

SP-1981.02 AL: BRI-15 plain non-anodized aluminum
diameter: 39.00 mm. weight: ____gm.

\$ 3.00 ____

1982 - Type I (1976, 1982 Mardi Gras Obverse)

Obv. •• PETE FOUNTAIN'S HALF/FAST WALKING CLUB •• / (smiling busts of Pete Fountain and his father - **EST. 1961** below / **ONE PICAYUNE** - all in an inner circle)

NEW ORLEANS-MARDI GRAS

Rev. HAPPY ST. PATRICK'S DAY (a leafed branch on each side of the legend)



obv. 1982 club logo



rev. 1982 theme design

Issue

SP-1982.01 DC Dual (gold over green an obverse) undated
diameter: 39.02 mm. rim: 2.73 mm. weight: 7.5 gm.

est. value ✓
\$ 5.00 ____

NOTE: This doubloon can be dated only with a collector's guide.

1982 - Type II (1976, 1982 Mardi Gras Obverse)

Obv. •• PETE FOUNTAIN'S HALF/FAST WALKING CLUB •• / (smiling busts of Pete Fountain and his father - **EST. 1961** below / **ONE PICAYUNE** - all in an inner circle) **NEW ORLEANS-MARDI GRAS**

Rev. ST. PATRICK'S DAY (full figure of St. Patrick with bishop's mitre and staff, hand outstretched toward map of Ireland on r.; behind on l. shamrock and **MARCH / 17, 1982** (date on raised block)



obv. 1982 club logo



rev. 1982 theme design

Issue

SP-1982.02 AL: GRN-15 Green anodized aluminum
diameter: 39.30 mm. weight: 4.6 gm.

est. value ✓
\$ 3.00 ____

SP-1982.03 AL: BRI-15 plain non-anodized aluminum
diameter: 39.00 mm. weight: ____gm.

\$ 3.00 ____

1983 - Type I (1974-1975, 1977-1981, 1983 Mardi Gras Obverse)

Obv. • PETE FOUNTAIN'S HALF/FAST WALKING CLUB • / (older, bald bust of Pete Fountain holding clarinet vertically 1 - 1961 to 1. and **ONE / PICAYUNE** below - all in an inner circle) / **NEW ORLEANS-MARDI GRAS**

Rev. ST. PATRICK'S DAY (full figure of St. Patrick with bishop's mitre and staff, hand outstretched toward map of Ireland on r.; behind on l. shamrock and **MARCH / 17, 1983**)



obv. 1983 club logo



rev. 1983 theme design

Issue

SP-1983.01 AL: GRN-15 Green anodized aluminum
diameter: 39.22 mm. weight: 4.6 gm.

est. value ✓

\$ 3.00 ____

SP-1983.02 AL: BRI-15 plain non-anodized aluminum
diameter: 39.00 mm. weight: ____gm. **edge: reeded**

\$ 3.00 ____

1983 - Type II (Obverse for 1970 Mardi Gras and 1974 St. Patrick's Day)

Obv. • PETE FOUNTAIN'S HALF/FAST WALKING CLUB • / (comic bust of Pete Fountain facing front wearing Indian headdress holding a clarinet (left hand) and a cane (right hand) and a bare foot on each side with **ONE / PICAYUNE** at bottom - all in a double circle) / **19 NEW ORLEANS-MARDI GRAS 61**

Rev. ST. PATRICK'S DAY (full figure of St. Patrick with bishop's mitre and staff, hand outstretched toward map of Ireland on r.; behind on l. shamrock and **MARCH / 17, 1983**)



obv. 1983 club logo



rev. 1983 theme design

Issue

SP-1983.01 AL: GRN-15 Green anodized aluminum
diameter: 39.05 mm. weight: 4.7 gm. **edge: plain**

est. value ✓

\$ 3.00 ____

(SECOND SERIES - IRISH-ITALIAN PARADE 1984 -2003)



obv. club logo 1984-2003



typical reverse 1984-2003

COMMENTARY: The following list was abbreviated to save space. All of these issues are 15 gauge doubloons, thin dollar size (39.0 mm.) types weighing approximately 4.0 - 4.6 grams. A stock punch and date numerals created an inexpensive reverse die. The current Mardi Gras obverse die was used here also. Green doubloons were for St. Patrick's Day (March 17) and red ones celebrated St. Joseph's Day (March 19). The reverse legend indicates a merger of two parades in 1984. The decision seems to be quite practical given the closeness of the two saints' days.

NOTE: Reportedly, the plain aluminum versions (1989-2003) of this series were made unofficially in limited quantities.

Obv. (same as Mardi Gras issues for the year)

Rev. IRISH - ITALIAN PARADE / (an Irishman and an Italian celebrating) / (date)

# Issue	est. value ✓
IIP-1984.01 AL: GRN-15 Green anodized aluminum	\$ 2.00 ____
IIP-1984.02 AL: RED-15 Red anodized aluminum	\$ 2.00 ____

IIP-1985.01 AL: GRN-15 Green anodized aluminum	\$ 2.00 ____
IIP-1985.02 AL: RED-15 Red anodized aluminum	\$ 2.00 ____

IIP-1986.01 AL: GRN-15 Green anodized aluminum	\$ 2.00 ____
IIP-1986.02 AL: RED-15 Red anodized aluminum	\$ 2.00 ____

IIP-1987.01 AL: GRN-15 Green anodized aluminum	\$ 2.00 ____
IIP-1987.02 AL: RED-15 Red anodized aluminum	\$ 2.00 ____

IIP-1988.01 AL: GRN-15 Green anodized aluminum	\$ 2.00 ____
IIP-1988.02 AL: RED-15 Red anodized aluminum	\$ 2.00 ____

IIP-1989.01 AL: BRI-15 plain non-anodized aluminum	\$ 3.00 ____
IIP-1989.02 AL: GRN-15 Green anodized aluminum	\$ 2.00 ____
IIP-1989.03 AL: RED-15 Red anodized aluminum	\$ 2.00 ____

IIP-1990.01 AL: BRI-15 plain non-anodized aluminum	\$ 3.00 ____
IIP-1990.02 AL: GRN-15 Green anodized aluminum	\$ 2.00 ____
IIP-1990.03 AL: RED-15 Red anodized aluminum	\$ 2.00 ____

IIP-1991.01 AL: BRI-15 plain non-anodized aluminum	\$ 3.00 ____
IIP-1991.02 AL: GRN-15 Green anodized aluminum	\$ 2.00 ____
IIP-1991.03 AL: RED-15 Red anodized aluminum	\$ 2.00 ____

IIP-1992.01 AL: BRI-15 plain non-anodized aluminum	\$ 3.00 ____
IIP-1992.02 AL: GRN-15 Green anodized aluminum	\$ 2.00 ____
IIP-1992.03 AL: RED-15 Red anodized aluminum	\$ 2.00 ____

IIP-1993.01 AL: BRI-15 plain non-anodized aluminum	\$ 3.00 ____
IIP-1993.02 AL: GRN-15 Green anodized aluminum	\$ 2.00 ____
IIP-1993.03 AL: RED-15 Red anodized aluminum	\$ 2.00 ____

IIP-1994.01 AL: BRI-15 plain non-anodized aluminum	\$ 3.00	___
IIP-1994.02 AL: GRN-15 Green anodized aluminum	\$ 2.00	___
IIP-1994.03 AL: RED-15 Red anodized aluminum	\$ 2.00	___

IIP-1995.01 AL: BRI-15 plain non-anodized aluminum	\$ 3.00	___
IIP-1995.02 AL: GRN-15 Green anodized aluminum	\$ 2.00	___
IIP-1995.03 AL: RED-15 Red anodized aluminum	\$ 2.00	___

IIP-1996.01 AL: BRI-15 plain non-anodized aluminum	\$ 3.00	___
IIP-1996.02 AL: GRN-15 Green anodized aluminum	\$ 2.00	___
IIP-1996.03 AL: RED-15 Red anodized aluminum	\$ 2.00	___

IIP-1997.01 AL: BRI-15 plain non-anodized aluminum	\$ 3.00	___
IIP-1997.02 AL: GRN-15 Green anodized aluminum	\$ 2.00	___
IIP-1997.03 AL: RED-15 Red anodized aluminum	\$ 2.00	___

IIP-1998.01 AL: BRI-15 plain non-anodized aluminum	\$ 3.00	___
IIP-1998.02 AL: GRN-15 Green anodized aluminum	\$ 2.00	___
IIP-1998.03 AL: RED-15 Red anodized aluminum	\$ 2.00	___

IIP-1999.01 AL: BRI-15 plain non-anodized aluminum	\$ 3.00	___
IIP-1999.02 AL: GRN-15 Green anodized aluminum	\$ 2.00	___
IIP-1999.03 AL: RED-15 Red anodized aluminum	\$ 2.00	___

IIP-2000.01 AL: BRI-15 plain non-anodized aluminum	\$ 3.00	___
IIP-2000.02 AL: GRN-15 Green anodized aluminum	\$ 2.00	___
IIP-2000.03 AL: RED-15 Red anodized aluminum	\$ 2.00	___

IIP-2001.01 AL: BRI-15 plain non-anodized aluminum	\$ 3.00	___
IIP-2001.02 AL: GRN-15 Green anodized aluminum	\$ 2.00	___
IIP-2001.03 AL: RED-15 Red anodized aluminum	\$ 2.00	___

IIP-2002.01 AL: BRI-15 plain non-anodized aluminum	\$ 3.00	___
IIP-2002.02 AL: GRN-15 Green anodized aluminum	\$ 2.00	___
IIP-2002.03 AL: RED-15 Red anodized aluminum	\$ 2.00	___

IIP-2003.01 AL: BRI-15 plain non-anodized aluminum	\$ 3.00	___
IIP-2003.02 AL: GRN-15 Green anodized aluminum	\$ 2.00	___
IIP-2003.03 AL: RED-15 Red anodized aluminum	\$ 2.00	___

(THIRD SERIES 2004-2005, 2007-2009)
THE RETURN OF SAINT PATRICK'S DAY DOUBLOONS

2004 (2004-2005, 2007-2009 Mardi Gras Obverse)

Obv. PETE FOUNTAIN'S HALF/FAST WALKING CLUB • / (three-quarter half bust l. of Pete Fountain wearing glasses and watch, playing his clarinet which extends to the outer rim **1961** l. near top of his head, and **ONE / PICAYUNE** above the clarinet: **THE PRINCE OF MARDI GRAS** [1. 9:00 to 12:00 position] - all in an inner circle) / **NEW ORLEANS-MARDI GRAS**

Rev. ERIN GO BRAGH / (leprechaun leaping for joy; to l. rainbow and a pot of gold marked **2004**; to r. outline of cottage; shamrocks below



obv. 2004 club logo



rev. 2004 theme design

Issue

SP-2004.01 AL: GRN-15 Green anodized aluminum
diameter: 39.35 mm. weight: 4.0 gm. **edge: reeded**

est. value ✓
\$ 3.00 ____

2004 (2004-2005, 2007-2009 Mardi Gras Obverse)

Obv. PETE FOUNTAIN'S HALF/FAST WALKING CLUB • / (three-quarter half bust l. of Pete Fountain wearing glasses and watch, playing his clarinet which extends to the outer rim **1961** l. near top of his head, and **ONE / PICAYUNE** above the clarinet: **THE PRINCE OF MARDI GRAS** [1. 9:00 to 12:00 position] - all in an inner circle) / **NEW ORLEANS-MARDI GRAS**

Rev.

Issue

SP-2005.01 AL: GRN-15 Green anodized aluminum
diameter: ____ mm. weight: ____ gm. NOTE: This doubloon was not available for study.

est. value ✓
\$ 3.00 ____

NOTE: No St. Patrick's Day doubloons were issued in 2006

2004 (2004-2005, 2007-2009 Mardi Gras Obverse)

Obv. PETE FOUNTAIN'S HALF/FAST WALKING CLUB • / (three-quarter half bust l. of Pete Fountain wearing glasses and watch, playing his clarinet which extends to the outer rim **1961** l. near top of his head, and **ONE / PICAYUNE** above the clarinet: **THE PRINCE OF MARDI GRAS** [1. 9:00 to 12:00 position] - all in an inner circle) / **NEW ORLEANS-MARDI GRAS**

Rev. ERIN GO BRAGH / (leprechaun leaping for joy; to l. rainbow and a pot of gold; outline of cottage marked **2007**; shamrocks below



obv. 2007 club logo



rev. 2007 theme design

Issue

est. value ✓
SP-2007.01 AL: GRN-15 Green anodized aluminum
diameter: 39.27 mm. weight: 4.0 gm. **edge: reeded**

\$ 4.00 ____

2004 (2004-2005, 2007-2009 Mardi Gras Obverse)

Obv. PETE FOUNTAIN'S HALF/FAST WALKING CLUB • / (three-quarter half bust l. of Pete Fountain wearing glasses and watch, playing his clarinet which extends to the outer rim **1961** l. near top of his head, and **ONE / PICAYUNE** above the clarinet: **THE PRINCE OF MARDI GRAS** [1. 9:00 to 12:00 position] - all in an inner circle) / **NEW ORLEANS-MARDI GRAS**

Rev. GOOD LUCK (over horseshoe) / **ST. PATRICK'S DAY** / four leaf clover / **2008**



obv. 2008 club logo

*Reverse
Image
Not
Available*

Issue

SP-2009.01 AL: GRN-15 Green anodized aluminum
diameter: 39.00 mm. weight: __. gm. **edge: reeded**

est. value ✓
\$ 3.00 __

NOTE: This doubloon was not available for complete study.

2004 (2004-2005, 2007-2009 Mardi Gras Obverse)

Obv. PETE FOUNTAIN'S HALF/FAST WALKING CLUB • / (three-quarter half bust l. of Pete Fountain wearing glasses and watch, playing his clarinet which extends to the outer rim **1961** l. near top of his head, and **ONE / PICAYUNE** above the clarinet: **THE PRINCE OF MARDI GRAS** [1. 9:00 to 12:00 position] - all in an inner circle) / **NEW ORLEANS-MARDI GRAS**

Rev. ERIN GO BRAGH / (leprechaun leaping for joy; to l. rainbow and a pot of gold marked **2009**; to r. outline of a cottage; shamrocks below



obv. 2009 club logo



rev. 2009 theme design

Issue

SP-2009.01 AL: GRN-15 Green anodized aluminum
diameter: 39.00 mm. weight: __. gm. **edge: reeded**

est. value ✓
\$ 3.00 __

Popular Coin Websites

*By
Guy Coffee*

About Coins – www.coins.about.com

American Numismatic Association – www.money.org

A comprehensive website of the world's largest numismatic organization.

American Numismatic Society – www.numismatic.org

Click on "Numismatic Websites" & "Numismatic Terms & Methods".

Boy Scouts (Coin Collecting Merit Badge) –

www.usscouts.org/usscouts/mb/mb035.asp

Bimetallic Coins – www.wbcc.online.com (The first online coin club)

Buffalo Nickels – www.buffalonickel.us

Canadian Coins – www.canadian-numismatic.org

Central States Numismatic Society – www.centralstates.info

Click on "A Primer on Numismatics" & "Links"

Coin Collecting Q & A – www.allexperts.com

Click on "Coin Collecting"

Coin Collectors – www.coincollector.org

Coin Club (ICG sponsored site) – www.coinclub.com

Coin Facts – (PCGS sponsored site) – www.coinfacts.com

Coin Information – www.coinsite.com

Coin Links – www.coinlink.com

an online encyclopedia of U.S. Coins

Error Coins – www.hermes.csd.net/-coneca

Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City – www.kc.frb.org
Click on “Education Resources

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis - www.stlouisfed.org
Click on “Education Resources”

Gold Coins – www.goldinstitute.org

Numismatic Literature –
www.coinbooks.org and www.numismaticliteraryguild.org

U.S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing – www.bep.treas.gov
Click on “Classroom
also www.moneyfactor.gov Click on ”For Collectors”

U.S. Dept. of the Treasury – www.treas.gov
Click on “Coins & Currency” & “History & Education”

NOTE: Most of the world’s mints have websites. See the Central States website for their addresses. Several state and local numismatic organizations have websites that can be “Googled”.

Mr. Coffee is a member of the Manhattan Coin Club and the American Numismatic Association (Member #313260). He can be reached at guycoffee@hotmail.com

2009 Wooden Dollar

This year’s wooden dollar commemorates the two hundred anniversary of Abraham Lincoln’s birth. The reverse mentions the MNS’s new website that is devoted to the annual coin show.



MNS' First President Arthur Kelley – 1938

By

Jim Moores

MNS Life Member #328



Arthur (Art) Kelley – MNS Charter Member #8 – was elected as the first president of the Missouri Numismatic Society at its founding meeting on February 15, 1938. At the time of his election, Kelley was a food inspector for the City of St. Louis. He also had recently opened a coin shop at 4314 Olive Street and started dealing in numismatic items. The coin

shop business became so successful that it ultimately became Art Kelley's full-time endeavor. He resided on Penrose Avenue in north St. Louis.

When Kelley's coin shop opened, it immediately became the new commercial numismatic enterprise in St. Louis. The other major commercial numismatic dealers at this time were the renowned B. G. Johnson and the Morton Brothers, both located in downtown St. Louis. Kelley's shop quickly became a popular gathering spot for collectors of that time, due in part to the newness of the enterprise and the congenial nature of Art Kelley. Numismatists would meet informally in the back of the shop, buying and trading coins and currency, as well as exchanging all forms of gossip.



Eric Newman – MNS Charter Member #4 – related that he attended many of these gatherings at Kelley's, and they were quite entertaining as well as provided an excellent venue for buying and selling coins and currency. According to Newman, Art Kelley purchased quite a few coins and currency specimens from St. Louis coin dealer B. G. Johnson (Eric Newman's mentor). Eric Newman said that Kelley was an excellent source for paper money and that he purchased many specimens for his collection from Art Kelley in those early years.

Art Kelley was assisted in his coin shop by his wife, Leona Kelley – MNS Charter Member #19. According to Eric Newman, both Art and Leona Kelley were hospitable hosts, charming individuals, and astute business people. Leona Kelley was always a gracious host to the informal gatherings at Kelley's shop, and made things quite pleasant for



collectors of the day. Art Kelley's election as the first president of the Central States Numismatic Society in 1938 further attested to his popularity and support from throughout the Midwestern numismatic community.

In later years, Art Kelley was assisted at the coin shop by Miss Hattie Eckert – MNS Member #290 – a spinster who lived at 4414 West Florissant Avenue in north St. Louis. Miss Eckert was a very pleasant lady who became very knowledgeable about coins and complemented the Kelleys' personalities. She provided immeasurable assistance to Art Kelley from the time she started working for him in the late 1940s.

Art Kelley passed away in the mid-1960s. The coin shop continued to operate for about a year under the direction of Leona Kelley and Hattie Eckert, but ultimately closed once most of the store stock was disposed of. Leona Kelley died in 1984.

On a personal note, I first visited Art Kelley's coin shop as a youngster of 9 or 10 years old. This was possible because we lived about 2 blocks from the shop, also on Olive Street. Art Kelley was always pleasant to me and although "gruff and stern looking with thick eyebrows," as viewed by a small lad, he allowed me time to study the array of coins displayed in the old wooden store counter display cases.



Kelley also kept a few metal bowls of coins on the shop counter top (today's junk boxes), and allowed me to go through them in search of "numismatic treasures." While I could not afford any of the coins in his counter cases until years later, I always found one or two numismatic pieces in these counter top bowls that interested me. The 5 or 10 cents which I had to spend that day allowed me to return home with my "numismatic treasure."

I will always have fond memories of Art Kelley, both in seeing him every month at MNS meetings in the mid-1950s to the early 1960s and in the many encounters with him at his coin shop on Olive Street. It is collectors and dealers like Art Kelley who are in large part responsible for my life-long interest in numismatics.

The author is indebted to Eric Newman for providing information about Arthur Kelley's early years in the late 1930s and early 1940s. Mr. Newman was also gracious in providing an original business card from Art Kelley's coin shop.

How Well Do You Know The Presidents of the United States?

With the issuance of the Presidential Dollars, the United States Mint is trying to educate the American people about the 43 men who served their country in this office.

Let's see how well you know these men:

1. Who was the first African- American President?
This is an EASY one. If you do not know this one, I would not bother with the rest of the quiz.
2. Which President(s) were not elected to the office?
3. Who designed the University of Virginia?
4. Who won the Nobel Peace prize for mediating the Russo-Japanese War?
5. Who was the only President elected more than two times?
6. Were any of the Presidents the sons of Presidents?
7. Who was the first Roman Catholic President?
8. Who was the only President married in the White House? He also as the only one to serve two nonconsecutive terms.
9. Which President offered the Marshal Plan?
10. Which President was also Chief Justice of the Supreme Court?



Bonus Question:

Who said "Jefferson still lives" on his deathbed? How about "Is it the Fourth yet?"

Answers on Page 52

For additional information about the Presidents see the White House Web site: www.whitehouse.gov/about/presidents/

Always Follow Good Advice!

By
C. Joseph Sutter

Last year in this Journal I tried to share some of the advice that I had accumulated over my many years of numismatic pursuits. To say that the response I received was underwhelming would only begin to tell the whole truth. Based on these comments, I feel obligated to share some more of my experiences.

This year I will tell you how to build a set from circulation. As everyone knows, the big advantage here is the cost. For little more than the face value of the coins, a very nice collection can be obtained. This collection is one that can be shared with others and will provide much pride to the owner.

While not all coin series can be found in circulation, proof Lincolns comes to mind here as well as those pesky Indian Peace metals, most can. This is one of the benefits of collecting U.S. coins; they remain as pocket change forever. The older they are the better, since no one wants an old piece of silver or gold, they place it back in circulation as soon as they can. I really dislike seeing those “take a gold dollar, leave a gold dollar” jars you see all over the place. If you are one of the few who does enjoy these old relicts they are yours for the taking.

One easy series is the Two Cent piece. Now before you dismiss them as “pure junk”, remember they do have a historic value. During the War Between the States, or Civil War for you Northerners, a shortage developed for all circulating coinage. To meet the need for small change merchants issued small bronze tokens. These tokens displayed either a patriotic message or were an advertisement for the merchant.

The Government took notice of the acceptance of these tokens and decided to issue coins of the same metallic composition. From this the two cent piece was born.

Collecting them is pretty simple and consists of a fast and a slow way. The fast way is to go down to your neighborhood bank and purchase rolls of the coins. Rolls can be obtained for only forty cents since the coins come in rolls of twenty. For those of you who found the math too extensive, it is twenty coins in a roll times two cents face value.

The main problem with this approach is that, as with all coin series, the later dates far outnumber the earlier ones. So expect to see ten or twenty 1873's for every 1864 you see. While this may seem like a tremendous bother, remember you chose the fast way. You gave up convenience for speed. Using this approach studies have shown that the collection can be assembled in under twenty-five days. The main problem here is finding the rolls. While this may seem incredible, most banks do not stock rolls of two cent pieces. And if you ask them they will blame the Federal Reserve for not providing them.

The slow way is to check your pocket change for missing dates. This can be very slow since most financial transactions are conducted using coins and this leads to the average person having one hundred to one hundred fifty coins in their pocket all the time. Of course the number of coins in a ladies' purse can vastly exceed this. When I conducted a scientific experiment by asking my wife how many coins were in her purse she replied "Yes, I would like you to take me out for dinner". Since I was not sure how this answered my question and felt too timid to ask for an explanation since I did not do well in High School Biology, I attempted to look in her purse. My attempt failed because: I would have had to get off the couch and actually do something, her purse was too heavy for me to lift and I am over fifty years old and believe that men do not touch ladies purses.

For you purists out there, do not bother asking a professional coin dealer for any of these coins. They will attempt to charge as much as they can for even the most common pieces. I once saw a dealer who tried to get over three dollars for a barely uncirculated 1872! He did this even though he could see that I knew what I was doing. I was standing in front of him with the Red Book open and a copy of Coin World under my arm.

After you find the coins, or before, if you are one of those "plan ahead" types, you will need to find something to keep them in. Most coin series have albums already made. These albums are produced by some of the major coin dealers and numismatic publishing houses. While I can not mention any of these in order to maintain my independence, it is a CAPITAL idea to use these PLASTIC holders and they can be obtained for just a LITTLE and not a TON of money.

If you find a really nice specimen you may want to Slab it. Slabbing is the process of placing the coin in a plastic holder. Yes, this is actually done; I am not making it up. The coin is authenticated and assigned a grade. Of course this is just for the novice since counterfeits do not exist, why would anyone want to spend their time copying coins, and assigning a grade is not necessary since anyone with a little bit of effort can grade coins. However, the main reason not to put these coins in slabs is health related. As mentioned earlier, these coins have been around for over one hundred years. They have been touched by countless numbers of people. Can you image the things that might be on their surfaces? Sealing them in plastic would retain all these things close to the surface of the coin. Can you image what would happen if the slab is ever removed? The things that would pour out is unimaginable. So, for your health and the health of others, please do not slab your coins.

One caveat for those of you who are writing papers for school and found this article on the internet; while I personally thought a lot about the facts presented here, I recommend that you find a second source for the facts presented. Some of the facts may not be accurate. For example: I really do not know how many two cent pieces come in a roll. However, and this is a secret of all good researchers, I figure you do not either and will be too lazy to verify it!

A Missouri Record

continued from the August, 2008 issue

The editor encourages reader assistance in locating, attributing, and documenting the historical significance of numismatic items relating to Missouri. This column provides a place to publish unusual exnumia, thereby preserving such items for future research.

75. Obv. PENNY COLLECTORS.COM /
2009 SEASON / CARDINALS



Rev. Blank Elongated cent.

76. Obv. ST. FRANCOIS COUNTY / (miner's hat and
pick and shovel over raised outline map of the
county) / 1821 THE LEAD BELT OF
MISSOURI 1976



Rev. LIBERTY BELL / (bell) * * * * *
1776-1976 * * * * * 38.80 mm. bronze round



77. Obv. FOREST PARK HIGHLANDS
AMUSEMENT CO. / Henry Scherf(script) /
President (script)



Rev. FOREST PARK HIGHLANDS AMUSEMENT
CO. / 10 / (cstp. at bottom)
24.93 mm. aluminum round



78. Obv. (corner view of church) 1844 - 1894
[signed T. & S. St. L. under the base of the
church]



Rev. Goldenes Jubilaum Der St. Josephs Kirche /
[* * * . A . M . D . G . * * * (around IHS with
cross in circle of rays) / long stemmed flower
(all in a pearl circle)] / * St. Louis, MO.
* 8.20 mm. silver round looped at top



NOTE: T. & S. stands for the firm of Trebus & Steiner
Engraving and Badge Co.

79. Obv. ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION / building / AND /
MUSIC HALL ASSOCIATION

Rev. (oak branch wreath descending from the top
and tied by a ribbon) / AWARDED / TO /
CHAS. H. RIGGS (engraved block letters) /
St. Louis (engraved in script) /
(engraved in script)
42.06 mm. red bronze or copper round



80. Obv. SKATE / A WAY / UNION, Mo. / 583-5736

Rev. WOODEN NICKEL (Indian head facing right)
38.77 mm. wood w/black ink on both sides round

NOTE: This roller rink operated 70 S. HY. 47 in
Union, MO (63084) from 1967 to c.2004.
The last owner was Frank Nugent. Currently
only four specimens are known to have survived.



81. Obv. 1776 THIS, OUR HERITAGE 1976 / (county
map with locations of Jacksonville, Thomas
Hill Lake, Cairo, Moberly Lake, Clifton Hill,
Huntsville, Moberly, Renick, Higbee, and
Clark. Routes 3, 24, and 63 are identified.)
[sterling mark in lower left field] /
RANDOLPH COUNTY / MISSOURI /
(thirteen stars)

Rev. LIBERTY BELL / (bell)
* * * * * 1776-1976 * * * * *
38.92 mm. bronze round



Photos of England

By
C. Joseph Sutter



The Mint House in Pevensey. In 1066 William the Conqueror, Duke of Normandy, led a force to invade England. At Pevensey on October 14, William defeated and killed Harold, the King of England.

Pevensey is on the coast about 63 miles south of London. The Romans built a castle here, the remains of which were expanded by William and turned into Pevensey castle.

Near the castle stood the mint. It here that the first coins were believed to be struck during William's reign. Coins were struck at this site from 1076 until 1154, through the reigns of William the Conqueror, William Rufus, Henry I and King Stephen.

The building shown was built in 1342 and stands where the mint stood. It uses half-timbered construction house and dark red tiles with overhanging eaves. One additional point of interest is that it may be haunted.



The Bank of England. The bank of England is a square one storied building, covering three acres of ground in the heart of London. Erected in 1788 and designed by Sir J. Soane, the Bank's architecture is Corinthian from the Temple of the Sybil at Tivoli, of which temple the south-west angle is a facsimile.

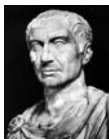
The above narrative is from the back of the postcard.



The Royal Mint – Press Room and Cutting Room. These post cards show scenes from the Royal Mint in London.

Coins of Julius Caesar

By
Chip Vaughn



Gaius Julius Caesar (100-44 BC)

There are few names from history more recognizable than the name of Julius Caesar. He was probably the greatest general in Rome's history as well as Rome's most famous politician. Here is a short background history with pictures and descriptions of some of his coins.

In his early life he held several military and civil posts. From 80-78 BC he served as a junior officer in the east where he was awarded the 'corona civica', Rome's highest decoration for gallantry. In 78 BC he returned to Rome and pursued a legal career. While on a trip to Rhodes in 75 BC he was captured by pirates. After being ransomed, he led a successful attack against the pirates, and fulfilled a promise to crucify them in retaliation for their actions.

He was elected to the office of Quaestor in 69 BC which allowed him admission to the Senate. There he gave several moving orations which met with great approval. His political career continued as he was elected Curule Aedile (responsible for public works and supplies) in 65 BC, Pontifex Maximus (High Priest) in 63 BC, Governor of Hispania Ulterior in 61 BC, and Consul (the highest elected political office of the Roman Republic) in 60 BC.

Also in 60 BC Caesar formed a three way alliance (The First Triumvirate) with his rivals Crassus and Pompey. In 58 BC he led a military campaign into Gaul and over the next 8 years enjoyed many great victories in Gaul and Britain. As Caesar's successes increased, his political rivals became fearful of his power. In early 49 BC the Senate ordered Caesar to disband his army. Pompey was granted dictatorial powers by his allies in the Senate (Crassus had been killed four years earlier in a battle with the Parthians). Within days of the Senate's decree Caesar crossed the Rubicon river into Italy with his army thus initiating a civil war.

Caesar needed funds to finance his efforts in the civil war, so he began minting coins. But unlike all previous Roman coins, these were issued in his own name. This was unprecedented. No one before him had dared to

strike coins in their own name. Essentially these silver denarii were struck unconstitutionally, without the authority of the Senate.



The obverse of this coin depicts an elephant trampling on a snake with the name "CAESAR" in the exergue. The reverse has an array of priestly implements; a simpulum, aespargillum, ax and apex. The symbolism on the obverse apparently alludes to the conquest of good over evil, Caesar's victory over the Gauls, while the reverse refers to Caesar's possession of the office of Pontifex Maximus.

Within weeks Caesar's army had taken control of all of Italy. Pompey fled east to Greece. Instead of following him, Caesar turned to Spain where he outmaneuvered the forces sympathetic to Pompey into a hopeless situation, ultimately forcing them to surrender. It was around this time (48 BC) that Caesar began issuing another coin type.



The obverse of this silver denarius features the head of Clementia wearing an oak wreath; "LII" (Roman numeral 52) behind. The reverse displays a trophy of Gallic arms and the name "CAESAR" below. Note Caesar was careful to advertise his victories over the Gauls (not other Romans), although clearly his intention was to remind the citizens that he was saving Rome by his defeat of the Pompeians. Clementia on the obverse indicates mercy to his adversaries, the oak wreath reminds everyone of his award of the "corona civica" (in 80 BC). "LII" refers to Caesar's age (52) when these coins were first issued (and thus we have the first Roman coin that is actually dated).

After securing his rear with the Spanish victories in the west, Caesar turned east and prepared to meet Pompey. At Pharsalus he decisively defeated Pompey, despite Pompey's numerical advantage (nearly twice the size of Caesar's forces). Caesar followed Pompey to Egypt, but when he arrived in Alexandria, he found that Pompey had been murdered by a member of the court of King Ptolemy XIII.

Caesar then became involved in a civil war in Egypt between Ptolemy and his sister/ wife, Cleopatra VII. Caesar sided with Cleopatra, and in the battle of the Nile (47 BC) they defeated Ptolemy and Caesar installed Cleopatra as ruler. They had an affair and she bore him a son, Caesarion, who would later be co-ruler with her as Ptolemy XV.

This gold Aureus was struck shortly after Caesar was appointed Dictator for the second time in late 48 BC.



The inscriptions: CAESAR and DICT on the obverse and ITER on the reverse, describe him as holding the dictatorship for the second time. The designs: an ax, simpulum, jug and lituus indicate his role as chief priest (pontifex maximus) of the Romans and his membership in the college of augurs.

After leaving Egypt, Caesar soundly defeated King Pharnaces II at the battle of Zela. His victory was so swift and complete that he mocked his adversaries with the famous quote "Veni, Vidi, Vici" (I came, I saw, I conquered).

He then turned toward Northern Africa where Pompey's two sons and their allies continued their opposition.



This silver denarius was minted in Africa. The obverse depicts the diademed head of Venus facing right. The reverse: Aeneas walking left, carrying Anchises and the palladium, with the inscription "CAESAR" to the right.

Note: Caesar proclaimed his ancestral lineage was descended from the Trojan hero, Aeneas, and through him, to the goddess Venus. The reverse of this coin shows Aeneas in flight from the burning ruins of Troy, carrying both his father and the embodiment of Athena's protection of that city, the palladium statue, to safety.

On April 6, 46 BC, Caesar once again trounced the Pompeians at the battle of Thapsus in North Africa. Unfortunately Pompey's sons and some of their supporters fled and escaped to Spain.

From there Caesar returned to Rome where he made plans to celebrate his victories with four formal Triumphs to be celebrated over a four day period (one for victory over the Gauls, one for victory in Egypt over Ptolemy XIII, one for victory in Asia Minor against Pharnaces II, and one for victory in North Africa). The celebration included a mass distribution of coins to his legions. These next two coins were struck for that purpose:



On this coin, a silver denarius, the obverse has Venus facing to the right with a tiny cupid by her shoulder behind the bust. On the reverse, the captive to the bottom left of the trophy, facing left, is a woman with an arm bent to support her presumably weeping head, while the captive to bottom right, facing to the right, is a bearded man with his hands bound behind him.



This gold aureus depicts Vesta on the obverse surrounded by the legend C CAESAR COS TER (Gaius Caesar, consul for the third time). On the reverse there is a lituus, jug and ax (our familiar priest's implements) with the legend A HIRTIVS PR (Aulus Hirtius, praetor).

On March 17, 45 BC Caesar returned to Spain where his forces once again battled Pompey's two sons, Gnaeus and Sextus. Caesar was outnumbered and in the fierce fighting, when his lines began to falter, he grabbed a shield and galloped to the front. The sight of this 55 year old man throwing himself in to battle so inspired his troops that they went on to crush the opposition. At the end of the day 30,000 Pompeians lay dead on the battle field.

Of course with this victory, Caesar celebrated another Triumph in Rome with another huge distribution of coins.



This coin is one of the gold aurei minted for his final triumph. It features, on the obverse, a bust of Victory facing right with the top of a wing behind her shoulder and the legend C.CAES and DIC.TER (Gaius Caesar, consul for the third time) while its reverse has a one handled jug (a capis) with the legend L.PLANC PR.VRB (Lucius Plancus, Praefectus Urbis).

This denarius was also struck to celebrate his triumph, his second appointment as dictator, and third election as Consul :



This coin features the head of Ceres on the obverse with the legend DICT ITER COS TERT (dictator for the second time, consul for the third). The reverse legend AVGVSTVS and PONT MAX above and below, respectively, the simpulum, aspergillum, jug and lituus, the implements of the offices of augur and the pontifex maximus. The head of Ceres, goddess of agriculture, is symbolic of the grain produced by Egypt to supply Rome (Courtesy of Caesar by his victory over Ptolemy ending the civil war in Egypt).



It is believed that this brass Dupondius was also struck to celebrate the victory in Spain. On the obverse we see the bust of Victory facing right with the legend "CAESAR DIC TER" before her. The reverse legend is "C CLOVI PRAEF" (C. Clovius Praefectus). with Minerva advancing left holding a trophy, a spear and a shield. At her feet we see a snake rising up from the ground.

The celebration of the end of the civil war was massive. It went on for many days, and Caesar was given many honors, among them Dictator for Life. Here are two of the coins struck for this occasion:



On this Denarius is the wreathed head of Caesar facing right with the legend "CAESAR DICT PERPETVO." on the reverse Venus is standing left holding victory and a sceptre with the inscription of the name "P SEPVLLIVS MACER" (Caesar's moneyer).



Another denarius featuring the wreathed head of Caesar surrounded by the inscription "CAESAR DICT PERPETVO" on the obverse. The reverse depicts a fasces and a winged caduceus crossed. In the four angles formed by this device we find clasped hands, a globe, an ax and the legend L BVCA (another one of Caesar's moneyers).

With the title of "Dictator for Life" Caesar's enemies gave up all hope of Caesar returning the power back to the Senate (as had all the previous dictators before him). On the Ides of March in 44 BC Caesar was assassinated by a group of men that included senators, old friends, and comrades-in-arms.

Answers to How Well Do You Know the Presidents of the United States?

1. Barack H. Obama (2009-) is the 44th President of the United States. He was elected on November 4, 2008, and sworn in on January 20, 2009.
2. There were four: John Tyler (1841-1845), Andrew Johnson (1865-1869), Chester Arthur (1881-1885) and Gerald Ford (1974-1977). John Tyler became president after the death of William Henry Harrison. Andrew Johnson served after Abraham Lincoln's death. Chester Arthur followed the death of James Garfield. Gerald Ford took the oath of office on August 9, 1974 after the resignation of Richard Nixon.
3. Thomas Jefferson (1801-1809).
4. Theodore Roosevelt (1901-1909).
5. Franklin Roosevelt (1933-1945). He was elected four times.
6. Yes, John Quincy Adams (1825-1829) was the son of John Adams (1797-1801) and George W. Bush (2001-2009) was the son of George H.W. Bush (1989-1993).
7. John F. Kennedy (1961-1963).
8. Grover Cleveland (1886-1889, 1893-1897).
9. Harry S. Truman (1945-1953). The Marshall Plan was responsible for economic recovery in Europe after World War II.
10. William Taft (1909-1913). His goal in life was to become a member of the Supreme Court. Unfortunately, for him, he served as President first.

Answer to bonus question:

On July 4, 1826 John Adams (1797-1801) mentioned Thomas Jefferson (1801-1809). Ironically, earlier that same day Jefferson had died after asking if he had made it to the fourth.

FUTURE NUMISMATIC EVENTS

- August 5 -9, 2009 The American Numismatic Association (ANA) World's Fair of Money (118th Annual Fall Convention) will be held in Los Angeles, California.
(Consult the Numismatist for details).
- September 12, 2009 **The World Coin Club of Missouri's 2009 International Coin Fair at the American Legion Post 312, 2500 Raymond Drive, Saint Charles, MO.**
- October 15 - 17, 2009 **The 23rd Annual National and World Paper Money Convention at the Saint Charles Convention Center. The convention center is located at One Convention Center Plaza.**
- October 15 - 17, 2009 **Silver Dollar & Rare Coin Exposition at the Saint Charles Convention Center. The convention center is located at One Convention Center Plaza.**
- October 24 - 25, 2009 The Ozarks' Coin Clubs Annual Fall Coin & Stamp Show will be held in Springfield, Missouri at the Missouri Entertainment & Event Center (Ozarks Empire Fare Grounds E-Plex).
- February 5 – 7 , 2010 **The St Louis Coin Club will hold their 46th Annual Greater American Coin Fair – 3 Day Show in St. Louis at the Hilton St. Louis Airport Hotel.**
- March 26 – 28 , 2010 The American Numismatic Association (ANA) National Money Show will be held in Fort Worth, Texas.
(Consult the Numismatist for details).
- April 28 – May 1, 2010 The Central States Numismatic Society's 71st Annual Convention will be held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin at the Midwest Airlines Center.
- August 11 -15, 2010 The American Numismatic Association (ANA) World's Fair of Money (119th Annual Fall Convention) will be held in Boston, Massachusetts.
(Consult the Numismatist for details).

Shows held in the St. Louis area are highlighted.

Ancient Coin Study Group

Since 1980, the Missouri Numismatic Society and the World Coin Club of Missouri have sponsored the informal meetings of the Ancient Coin Study Group (ACSG). The ACSG is dues free and its meetings are open to the public. Information about the ACSG can be found at meetings of either society or on Chip Vaughn's website (www.vcoins.com/ancient/vaughncoins/store/calendar.asp).

Ancient coins can be easily and often inexpensively purchased from coin show dealers or through internet auctions. The ready availability of inexpensive and good quality coins makes this an exciting time for the collector. Members of the ACSG can also aid novice collectors in developing collecting strategies.

Both advanced and novice collectors are also able to share their acquisitions with professional archaeologists and historians in an informal atmosphere. The "show and tell" sessions of our meetings offer the opportunity to identify "mystery coins" brought in by members and guests. Visitors should bring in their most challenging coins for identification and discussion.

The ACSG meets six times per year on the third Thursday of the month at 7:00 p.m. Meetings are usually held at Mike Pfefferkorn's Numismatic Library, which is located in South St. Louis, but locations vary. Please make sure to check Chip's website for our meeting locations.

2009

September 17	Chip Vaughn	The Twelve Caesars
November 19	Michael Godier	Astronomical Symbols on Coins

2010

January 21	Earl Biffle	Money Through Time
March 18	Mike Pfefferkorn	Ancient Portrait Coins of India
May 20	Michael Petrov	Coins of Bulgaria
July 15	David Murrey	Seleucid Coinage

WORLD COIN CLUB OF MISSOURI

The World Coin Club (W.C.C.) meets the second Sunday of each month (except in 4May) in the meeting room of the Mt. Zion United Methodist Church. Member's bourse begins at 1:15 p.m. followed by a brief business meeting at 2:15, concluding with an educational program, silent auction and bourse.

The church faces Craig School at 1485 Craig Road one mile north of Olive Blvd. Craig Road is also accessible from Page Avenue. Ample parking is available at the rear of the church.

The club address is W.C.C., P.O. Box 410652 St. Louis, MO 63141-0652.

2010

January 10	Dan Burleson	Reference Books
February 14	Roger Schmidt	Quiz
March 14	Barb Moynihan	French Paper Money
April 11	Russ Weltner	19th Century Austrian Coin Legends
May 16*	Steve Erdmann	The Use of the Buffalo as Advertising on Coins
June 13	Joe Lindell	Interesting Collectables
July 11	Roger Schmidt	Advertising Exonumia
August 8	Hazel Brandel	A Topic of Numismatic Interest
September 12	Mike Pfefferkorn	Several Coins from Unfamiliar Places
October 10	Jan Pallares	A Numismatic Adventure
November 14	Al Hartmann	A Numismatic Topic of Interest
December 12		Christmas Party

* Third Sunday of the Month

MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

The Missouri Numismatic Society meets on the fourth Wednesday of each month, except in November and December, at 7:00 p.m. in the Creve Coeur American Legion Memorial Post 397. Doors open at 6:00 p.m.

The address is 934 E. Rue De La Banque, directly behind (north of) Bristol's Restaurant. It is easily accessible by exiting eastbound from I-270 onto Olive Blvd. Visitors should turn left (north) onto New Ballas Rd. The next left should be taken at the end of one short block at the stop sign. At the top of the hill, the Legion Building is visible on the right. Park at the rear of the hall.

Members' bourse precedes the business meeting. A program auction and bourse follow.

For additional information or a membership application, write to: M.N.S., P.O. Box 410652, St. Louis MO 63141-0652 or see our website missourinumismaticsociety.org.

The July meeting will coincide with the Annual Coin Show. We will have a special guest speaker.

2009

August 26	Kathy Skelton	Bach on Coins
September 23	Norm Bowers	Euro 2009
October 28	Chip Vaughn	Coins of the Twelve Caesars
November 18	John Bush	Exonomia Part XII
December 12	Annual Christmas Dinner <i>(with Special Entertainment)</i>	

2010

January 27	Dave Frank	Large Cents
February 24	Bill Leach	George Washington: 1932 Unattributed Metals
March 24	Jim Moores	Coin Care, Conservation Preservation Methods
April 28	Jeff Stark	Experiences of Being a Professional Numismatic Writer
May 26	Chris Sutter	Coins of Colonial France
June 23	Kathy Skelton	Mozart Coins
July 22 *	Special Guest Presenter	Topic to be Determined
August 25	Mike Pfeifferkorn	Irish Presence in New Orleans
September 22	Norm Bowers	Euro 2010
October 27	Chip Vaughn	Collecting Ancient Coins
November 17 **	John Bush	Exonomia Part XIII

* *Coincides with Coin Show.*

** *Third Wednesday because of Thanksgiving*

**The
MISSOURI NUMISMATIC
SOCIETY**

**invites you to attend our
50th Annual Coin Festival
July 21st - 24th, 2010**

**The
MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
invites you to attend
the
NEXT REGULAR MEETING
which will be held on the fourth
Wednesday
of the month at 7:00 p.m.
Doors Open at 6:00 p.m.**

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Our Next Auction is Scheduled For October 16th, 2009
To Be Held At The Silver Dollar and Rare Coin Exposition
At The Saint Charles Convention Center
One Convention Center Plaza
St. Charles, MO 63303

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11262 Olive Boulevard ~ Saint Louis, MO 63141-7653 ~ 314-692-2646